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THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835. It remained the sole property of his family until his death in 1872, when his son, also James Gordon Bennett, succeeded to the ownership.

On the death of the latter, the ownership passed to his son, John Gordon Bennett, who died in 1918. The Herald is now owned by the New York Herald Corporation.

SAURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1922.

Kemal South to the Straits.

The conference called at Paris for the consideration of the Near East situation seems to have signally failed so far as the result sought by Premier Poincaré is concerned.

Lord Curzon has not agreed to a withdrawal of the British military forces from the neutral zone along the Dardanelles. Kemal has not accepted France's plans of temporary conciliation to the extent of consenting to remain in Asia and await developments.

Italy and the allied Balkan nations, Jugo-Slavia and Rumania, have somewhat weakened the solidarity of the opposition to Great Britain by distinctly aligning themselves against Bulgaria should she attempt to aid the Nationalists in their efforts to cross the Turkish straits.

General Pélle, the French representative sent to the Kemalists, returned to the neutral zone from Smyrna with the statement that Kemal insisted upon his purpose of entering Europe. The Nationalist leader declared that his army will go to Thrace to repress the Greek massacre of Turks in retaliation for the Nationalists' occupation of Smyrna.

He must have, he said, an army, not perhaps his full force, at Constantinople to be in position to secure the demands which he will make at the next conference. And he insisted that he must have these concessions within forty-eight hours or he will be unable to restrain his soldiers.

The same contentions are made by Fikri Bey, Nationalist representative at Paris, in declaring that "the Nationalist aspiration will be attained, peacefully if possible, forcibly if not."

There is every indication that the Nationalists are preparing to carry out their aggressive policy. They have concentrated the army which captured Smyrna back of the line of the neutral zone, and are massing forces at Ismid, on the Asiatic shore opposite Constantinople, and in the rear of the British forces at Chanak.

Other key points along the Dardanelles. Excepting the troops under the control of the Allied Commission at Constantinople, Kemal is practically unopposed by any other European force than this small body of British soldiers. Both the Italian and the French troops have been withdrawn from the Dardanelles and the positions which they held are reported to be now undefended.

If Kemal is to be stopped at the Dardanelles Great Britain alone must do the work.

The Turks, according to the reports from Constantinople, have already occupied Ezine within the neutral zone, with the evident intention of advancing to Kum Kaleh. This point, which was strongly fortified by the Turks in the world war, lies at the entrance of the Dardanelles from the Aegean Sea. It is a commanding position and if fortified by heavy guns could offer strong opposition to the British fleet, which recently left the Mediterranean naval stations for the Turkish straits.

It is also advantageously situated for an attack upon the British defense fifty miles above at Chanak.

The armed Turk is at the gateway of Europe. In victory he has never spared the sword or the torch. Constantinople and Thrace lie at his mercy and their fate for the instant is in his hands. Is it to be the same as that of Smyrna and eastern Asia Minor? Great Britain never faced a greater responsibility to civilization than that with which she now is confronted.

Good Jews and Good Americans.

The Friedlaender Educational Conference of organizations which find their membership in the Jewish youth of New York announces a campaign for larger membership to be held during the coming week.

This conference of societies was organized in tribute to the late Professor Israel Friedlaender, who was killed in the Ukraine while on a relief mission. Its purpose is to interest as many young Jewish men and women as possible in the history and prob-

lems of their race, to make them more conscious of their duties as Jews and as Americans.

The Jew who knows the history of his people, who takes an active part in upholding the best traditions of his race, prepares himself for responsible American citizenship.

If he feels that there is something in the Jewish heritage that can be made a beneficial contribution to American life, and works to make it so, he acts as a good Jew and a good American.

Too Many Men in College.

When President Hopkins of Dartmouth says that too many men go to college he is literally correct, although he adds nothing that is essential or wise when he says that "the opportunities for securing education by way of the college course are definitely a privilege and not a universal right."

Whether a college course is a privilege is not the point. Whether it is a universal right is not the point. The point is, should time, money, energy and material be spent indefinitely to no purpose by tens of thousands of men at the colleges any more than at the farm, the steel plant or the art studio?

Too many young men go to college, and their numbers are on the marked increase, because there is no more profit in trying to give a college education to a man that is incapable of receiving a college education in the proper sense and of making use of a college education as it should be made use of than there is profit in trying to make opera singers out of ginger bread.

Too many men go to college because too many foolish parents do not want their sons to be good carpenters when they are best fitted to be good carpenters and might, as good carpenters, become big and shining figures in the building world; do not want them to be good blacksmiths or gardeners or other workers, as the case may be, when that is what they are cut out for and could make a success at—possibly a notable success.

Too many men go to college because when the man that ought to be a carpenter and could be a very fine carpenter comes from college, with or without his degree, he does not want to be a very fine carpenter. He would rather be nothing than a very fine carpenter, and nine times out of ten that kind becomes and remains nothing.

Probably some college educators will answer that when the average man first appears at college there is no sure test that will show whether he ought to be aiming to become a tailor or a surgeon, a plumber or a lawyer. He will maintain that the best of college examination can do is to determine whether a boy has sufficient education and intelligence to profit by the pursuit of more advanced studies. It is not uniformly successful in establishing even that much.

But the stern fact remains that human material good for something should not be allowed to go on for years making itself good for nothing, in the way that is becoming notorious in colleges. This is not the way in banks, in railroads, in great industrial plants, in well administered business houses. Either the man seeking the higher post in such fields makes good or soon gives promise of making good in the lower posts leading up to it, or he is put at something else in some other place where he can become useful.

Foolish parents and foolish sons with their eyes fixed on a college course to the exclusion of everything else, as the solvent of all their troubles and the guarantor of all their dreams, may learn better when the colleges themselves teach them the truth. Anyhow, the colleges should work out the problem of preventing the great human material wastage which is afflicting the country because too many men go to college.

A Peculiar Bay State Issue.

What is described in Massachusetts as the outstanding feature of the present political campaign is the Pelletier issue.

After an investigation of charges against Joseph C. Pelletier, District Attorney of Suffolk county, the Supreme Judicial Court handed down a decision holding that "the findings make clear beyond the peradventure of a doubt that the respondent is unfit longer to hold the office of District Attorney." Mr. Pelletier was removed from office, and subsequently was expelled from the Bar Association and excluded from practice in United States courts. In addition the State Legislature passed a law providing that all district attorneys shall be members of the Bar Association.

Mr. Pelletier appealed to the Suffolk county voters of his political party for vindication and at the same time carried his case to the higher court of public opinion throughout the State through a referendum question which, in substance, is: "Shall the law making membership of the Bar Association an imperative qualification for the office of District Attorney be sustained or canceled?"

So far as Mr. Pelletier's local appeal is concerned, he won a sweeping victory. At the recent primaries he was triumphantly renominated as the Democratic party's candidate for the office from which he had been removed. There now remains to be decided the question of annulment or ratification by the voters of the State at large of the law excluding nonmembers of the Bar Association from the office of District Attorney.

If Mr. Pelletier wins in the com-

ing Suffolk county election and the State law is sustained by referendum vote he must either be restored to Bar Association membership or be incapable of taking office. If he wins the election and the referendum vote annuls the law the most important county in the State of Massachusetts will be in the peculiar position of having for its District Attorney a man whom the Supreme Judicial Court has pronounced unfit to hold the office, whom the Bar Association has expelled from its membership and whom United States courts have excluded from the privilege of practicing before them.

The issue promises to have a bearing on the entire Bay State campaign. This fact is being brought home very sharply to Colonel Winzlam A. Gaston, the Democratic nominee for United States Senator in opposition to Mr. Lodge. He has been asked whether he will or will not support Mr. Pelletier. Thus far he has refused to answer the question. The Democratic convention meets in Springfield on Tuesday of next week. If until that date he remains silent on this question it is predicted that up-State Democrats will force him to take the floor and say something one way or the other.

Burdens of the Treasury.

President Harding has been keenly appreciative of and deeply concerned over the financial problems of the national Treasury. In his bonus message he explained how the Government already faced a deficit of \$550,000,000 for the fiscal year. It may prove to be even worse. The very tariff act, which has been counted upon to increase the Treasury's revenues in the long run, as well as give greater protection to American industries, may work for months to increase the deficit by decreasing the estimated revenues from the new customs duties that went into effect yesterday.

For many weeks reports have been rushed to this country in stupendous volume to get in ahead of the high duties of the new tariff. This has meant, of course, heavily swollen customs revenues on the old basis. Where the average for the whole country has been roughly a million dollars a work day, the average for New York alone in the last seventeen successive work days before the war tariff became effective was more than \$1,600,000 a work day. In the last eleven weeks the average for New York has been some \$446,000 a day above the normal.

But every shipment of imports that was hurried into the country before such imports were needed for consumption merely to escape the higher duties that otherwise would have been payable later at much higher rates—every shipment of that kind means just so much that will not be brought in for weeks and even months under the new tariff.

Until the heavy surplus stocks thus brought in ahead of the new tariff rates are consumed or depleted there may be no imports at all under the Fordney-McCumber duties, and while there are no imports there can be no customs revenues from that line of articles. So the millions gained in recent months under the old tariff will mean many more millions than that lost under the new tariff.

How long it will take to clean up the vast surplus stocks that have been stored safely behind the new tariff wall and to resume imports accordingly is something of a speculation. But as hundreds of millions of dollars of goods have thus come in ahead of them it is no speculation to say that the tens of millions of higher duties the importers thereby saved never will go into the Treasury to the credit of the new tariff. This may cost tens of millions against the Treasury receipts in the next few months, it may cost only millions; but by every million that the customs receipts are below the estimates, for whatever reason, the Government's deficit for this year will be in danger of going the same amount above the already threatened \$550,000,000.

President Harding has wisely and faithfully guarded the United States Treasury in its already strained financial condition from further colossal drafts which could not fail to undermine the Government's credit, while again putting the country under staggering taxes.

Coal and Cold Spells.

The announcement of the State fuel administration that it expects "no great coal shortage" ought to be taken for exactly what it says and not for what the optimist with coal in his cellar might like to read into the statement.

If all householders will comply with the suggestions of Governor Miller and his fuel administrator, Mr. Woodin, relative to economy there need be no suffering this winter. To follow these recommendations means to save the coal, to use substitutes like oil, wood and gas until the burning of coal becomes really necessary, and to prepare for the use of coke and soft coal in the event that anthracite is unobtainable.

The householder with a little coal in the cellar is foolish to burn any of it before election day unless the mercury falls unseasonably low. Nobody knows what tricks winter may play. Sometimes that season delights in putting the screws on early. December, 1917, saw New York city thermometers at 13 degrees below zero. The average temperature for that month was 25 degrees, or 9 degrees colder than the December average. That cold spell continued right into January and made that month 9 degrees colder than most Januarys.

The wise man with coal in his bin

will consider the winter of 1917-1918 and its stretch of weather that called for a double portion of coal. The goose bone prophets predict a mild winter—so save your fuel!

The World Series.

Although the major league baseball race has not yet been decided it seems probable that New York again will be the scene of the entire series for the world championship. While St. Louis and Pittsburgh sit cramped and disappointed, their annual hopes apparently blasted once more, New York, which needs neither big sport events nor conventions to fill its hotels and its subways, is confronted with the necessity of staging another spectacle of national interest. Not that old New York, grinning while its rivals weep, does not relish this necessity. It has had pennants and world series galore, but it does not mind taking just another one or two.

This year the series probably will not drag as did that of 1921. The competition is to be decided on the basis of the best four out of seven, whereas last October's classic was drawn out to nine contests. This will jam the interest into a shorter period and perhaps reduce the monetary reward to the players, but it will not spare the prices, for last year's scale has been retained.

The club owners are straining toward the \$1,000,000 mark for future world series. With the seating capacity of the Polo Grounds increased to 58,000 for next year and a new stadium seating about 70,000 being constructed for the Yankees we may see the million dollar pinacle attained in 1923. And yet it might be a good plan for the major leagues to steer clear of financial inflation and veer a bit toward the Man in the Street.

Piece Work on the Railroads.

The restoration of piece work under the company union system now going into effect with the railroads that have not resumed relations with the Jewell shop strikers will be a good thing for the roads and a good thing for the kind of men the roads need in their shops.

Under the piece system on any fair and workable basis—and unless it is fair and workable it cannot be sustained—the man that wants to work and knows how to do his work can make a better living than the man that does not want to work whether he does not know how to do his work or does know how to do it. If that is not the right way to reward men for their labor, then there isn't any such thing as a right way to establish the relative value between a competent performer and an incompetent performer and between a worker and a slacker.

Under that system, properly regulated as it has to be to keep the good men, the railroads will require fewer men to get a given amount of work done although they may distribute as much money for the work among the fewer good men as they otherwise might distribute among more men, good, bad and indifferent. Any productive organization that is not overmanned is a bigger asset to itself and to the community it serves than an organization swarming with men the chief business of some of whom is only to fall over one another's feet.

One of the best signs of the times for the railroads and for the railroad chippers is the return to the piece system, with a square deal for all.

The breadth of Columbia University is indicated in the list of languages taught in the University Extension. Twenty-three tongues are listed: Arabic, Armenian, Bulgarian, Chinese, Czech-Slovak, French, German, Greek, Hindustani, Irish, Italian, Japanese, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Rumanian, Serbo-Croatian, Siamese, Slovene, Spanish, Syriac and Turkish. Everything, practically, except the Scandinavian.

At its inception the railroad managers reluctantly accepted the seniority rule, knowing that it would revolutionize their system of promoting for merit. If they assented to it finally it was because they believed it would have a tendency to prevent strikes.

The seniority rule is a death warrant for the ambitious and the graveyard of enterprise, but to the slacker of medium ability it is an elysian field, where he can soldier on his job and wait for his unearned promotion.

Securing this rule was regarded as a great victory for organized labor. Under it when an employee was discharged or left the service of the employer, the strikers not excepted—of his own volition he lost his seniority rights. Will the public become reconciled to this costly handicap to American enterprise?

EDGAR J. DWYER, BAYTOWN, N. J., September 22.

Song of the Railroads.

It was heard in C. H. Hoyt's Comedy "A Hole in the Ground."

To the New York Herald: What was the music that Charles Hoyt sang to his character named "a well known classical tune all about the chief attractions of the large railroad system? It was a scene in a railroad station. The play was a satire on railroad stations and very amusing, but I cannot remember the name or the theater.

OLD THUNDERER, New York, September 22.

The satirical farce by Charles H. Hoyt was called "A Hole in the Ground" and it was produced in New York at the Fourteenth Street Theater. The "well known classical tune" to which "Old Thunderer" refers was Gounod's "Funeral March of Marionette," and the words celebrated the advantages of the principal railroads of the country. They were supposed to be taken from the signs on the walls of the waiting room of a small railway station in which the action passed. The slugs were supposed to be a passenger awaiting a train at this town.

Naturally.

From the Arkansas Centinelman, "Things were sure humming around Mr. Charles Collier's place Thursday when he put a bee tree.

The Volstead Law.

A Complaint That It Is Not Properly Administered.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: If the Volstead act were working properly or if it were changed I would constrain myself or complain a little less. As it has been, I feel free to make a statement I believe to be different from any I have seen expressed.

On January 1, 1922, all the members of my household, including wife, grown son, myself and cook, were ill from pneumonia, influenza or kindred complaints and considered in critical condition.

A regular physician had no prescription blank at that time and, moreover, received none until March 15. I consider that a delay of ten weeks in the functioning of the Federal clerks deserves the highest condemnation.

When he finally obtained the necessary blanks my regular druggist was without brandy or whisky and, although informed that application had been made some weeks previous, none was expected "short of one or two weeks."

Application at another drug store in the immediate vicinity of the State Capitol—not an out of the way establishment—demonstrated similar conditions of governmental laxity or inefficiency.

Ready to depart from my city about August 7, my physician had not returned from his month of July vacation, when I desired to be prepared against unforeseen accident while fifteen miles distant from any city.

Upon arrival at a locality on Lake George, to remain two months, I learned that the town was without a druggist able to sell liquor, although application had been made ten weeks previous.

One of the two physicians had no right to issue blanks and the other informed me that he had been waiting for blanks for several weeks.

Meanwhile the accident occurred. My wife fell from a boat into ten feet of water and remained in damp clothing until, to my shame, she was rescued. A dose of brandy would have afforded relief and probably prevented a lingering cold.

The question is: Is the Volstead law working well? CUTLER REYNOLDS, ALBANY, September 22.

More Pay for Policemen.

Judge Gibbs Would Fix the Salaries of Firemen Also at \$2,500.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: It has been called to my attention that the patrolmen and firemen of New York city are making application to the Board of Estimate for an increase in salary in the amount of \$250 a year. In other words, the request is for a uniform salary of \$2,500 a year for policemen five years and over and for firemen three years and over in the service of the city.

I desire to place myself upon record as strongly in favor of this increase, knowing as I do that under present conditions it is an exceedingly difficult task for any man to support a family in any sort of decent comfort under the sum of \$2,500. A comparison of wages paid in the various trades with the wages paid to the rank and file of the Police and Fire departments indicates that the men in these departments are woefully underpaid. It will be observed that shoemakers, bakers, tailors, barbers and waiters, if their tips are included, receive larger returns than the average police officer. And there are certain trades in which almost 100 per cent. more is paid for an eight hour day; and it must not be forgotten that in most trades there is double pay for night work and overtime.

I need not emphasize the point that the city of New York has every reason to be proud of the vigilance, courage and great capacity for self-sacrifice exhibited by the rank and file of the Police and Fire departments upon every occasion.

LOUIS D. GIBBS, County Judge, Bronx County, New York, September 22.

The Seniority Rule.

It Is Said to Kill Ambition and to Stifle Enterprise.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The statistics published by the railway executives plainly show a large and constantly increasing cost of engine and car repairs under the seniority rule. Eventually the public has to pay these exorbitant charges, almost wholly created by the arbitrary methods of organization.

At its inception the railroad managers reluctantly accepted the seniority rule, knowing that it would revolutionize their system of promoting for merit. If they assented to it finally it was because they believed it would have a tendency to prevent strikes.

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Episcopalians Indorse Voice for Labor

Believe Workers Should Share in Control of Industry and Give Best Service for Fair Wage.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 22.—The right of labor to have a voice in the control of the industry which determines its conditions of working and living, was indorsed by the Episcopal convention today, when the House of Deputies concurred with yesterday's vote of the bishops on the report of the social service committee. The report also indorses the right of labor to organize and the principle of collective bargaining. It declared that labor is entitled to a living wage and that capital and the consumer are in duty bound to furnish such wage, and it advocates cooperative rather than competitive production.

Members of the committee that drafted the resolution declared today that they had very little hope today that they were drawing it up that the convention would indorse a program so radical in the points in which it deals with labor relations.

The resolution also contains a declaration in favor of international policies of equal justice to all races, a world association of nations for peace and a sweeping reduction of military armaments. In the labor resolution the committee declared in part:

"Among principles that must underlie and motivate any industrial system that can be called Christian are the following: 'Human rights must take precedence over property rights. 'Therefore, a minimum subsistence wage and if possible a comfortable and saving wage must be the first charge on the industry, and the public as well as employers must be willing to pay respectively their proportionate shares of this charge.

"Cooperation for the common service must be substituted for the present competition for private advantage as the paramount motive and end of all industry. 'This principle requires from capital

the Scheener. Offshore you beat upon your coastal swing. From Maine's cold harbors to the washing keys: Scouring the smoking top whose barges string The stretching seaboard and its river less. Under the grinding chutes your hatches wide In grimy coal ports know the carbon stream: Cargoes drop upon the moving tide—And stand to eastward in the sunlit gleam. For you the friendly coast lights lift and burn, Flaring their blaze across the tossing floors; Abscon, where the northern tidesways earn; Sand Key and Jupiter on southern shores. Not yours to swing to outposts on dim seas. The China trade routes or the Baltic lanes; You have familiar coasts and offshore breeze, And home lights gleaming through the harbor rains. THOMAS J. MURRAY.

New York's First Settlers.

Evidence That the New Netherland Arrived in May, 1624.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The coming tercentenary of the first settlement of Manhattan Island makes it important to have a record of the facts as complete as it is possible to ascertain them. Accordingly I quote the following letter received by me from the office of the State Historian, the writer being J. V. Wassenar, chairman of the division of archives and history:

"The account of the sailing of the vessel of 260 tons under the command of Captain Cornelis Jacobsen Mey, referred to by George P. Lawton, is based on Wassenar's 'Historical Verhaal,' part vii, page 10, verso 11. Translations of this Verhaal are printed in the 'Documents of the History of New York' and in the 'Narrative of New Netherland,' edited by J. Franklin Jameson, 1909.

"Wassenar states under the marginal date of April, 1624, that the West India Company 'equipped in the spring a vessel of 130 tons called the New Netherland, whereof Cornelis Jacobsen May of Hoorn was skipper.' This means the spring of 1624, therefore, must be regarded as the true date of the settlement of the colonists, who came on the ship New Netherland.

"The ship New Netherland was apparently the first ship with colonists sent out by the recently organized Dutch West India Company. Before the organization of the company was completed, however, ships had been sent by individual merchants, who from 1621-1623, became directors of the company. One such ship was sent, probably in 1623, but possibly as early as 1622, by Mr. Courtes, a director of the company residing at Middleburg, under the command of Adrian Jorissen Thienpont. The name of this ship is not known from contemporary sources, but may have been the 'Unity,' as stated by Catalano Trico in 1688.

"When the company was definitely organized the ships of these private traders were ordered to leave New Netherland. Thienpont appeared before the Assembly of the XIX, in November, 1623, and asked permission to return to New Netherland, and to bring home his merchandise left by him and to bring home their people. Catalano Trico would seem to have been one of the persons who were to be sent home but who for some reason or other stayed.

"However, one cannot place much reliance on the statements made by Catalano Trico. In his archives at Madrid, in 1688, he stated that he came over in 1623 or 1624. In 1688 he stated that 'Adrian Jorisse staid with them all winter and sent his son home, with ye ship.' Unless the son had the same name as the father, Adrian Jorissen Thienpont could not have appeared before the Assembly of the XIX, in November, 1623, and asked permission to return to New Netherland, and to bring home his merchandise left by him and to bring home their people. Catalano Trico would seem to have been one of the persons who were to be sent home but who for some reason or other stayed.

"The information in regard to these early voyages is so meagre that it is difficult to get at the exact truth. It is quite certain, however, that the ship 'New Netherland' did not sail before March, 1624. Catalano Trico states that he lived at Fort Orange [Albany] three years. Her coming therefore in 1623 or 1624, or even in 1622, does not affect the question of the date of the first settlement of 'New Netherland' Island."

GEORGE P. LAWTON, SARATOGA SPRINGS, September 22.

Defiance.

From the Kansas City Times. No grave have I. I wandered far, A rainbow in my eyes. A sublimed effect that thought to win High triumph for a prize. Unslightly, shunned, I mark the sands, But, ah, my fate implies—

That I was born a dauntless soul, Rover of seas and plain, Scourer of walls and subjugated rain. To challenge lands and soot at fear— Until my foes were slain.

This much I tell, if none you ask, Some craven slinking by With quickened start and frightened glance— Can answer more than I: For what my blade could gain, My naked bones defy!

LOUIS W. WREN.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow; slowly rising temperature; gentle variable winds.

For New Jersey—Fair to-day and to-morrow; slowly rising temperature; gentle variable winds.

For Northern New England—Fair to-day and to-morrow; slowly rising temperature; gentle variable winds.

For Southern New England—Fair to-day and to-morrow; slowly rising temperature; gentle variable winds.

For Western New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow; no change in temperature; gentle variable winds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The air pressure was high to-night generally east of the Mississippi River and in the far Northwest and in the region of the northern border. This pressure distribution has been attended by generally fair weather throughout the country except in the West, where it was cloudy and along the north Pacific coast, where there were local rains. The temperature has risen in the great central valleys, the region of the great lakes and northern New England, and it has fallen in the Northwest, except in the Atlantic States and the southern Rocky Mountain region. Temperatures are above the average for this date in all parts of the country.